THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9482. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1782.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On SATURDAY, June 8. will be presented, a COMEDY (not acted here these many years) called,

ALLIN THE WRONG.

Sir John Restless, Mr JOHNSON;
Young Belmount, Mr Hallion; Sir William Belmont, Mr Hamilton; Blandford, Mr Charteris; Robert, Mr Sparks; Brush, Mr Banks; Lady Conquest's Servant, Mr Simpson;
And Beverley, Mr WOODS.
Lady Restless, Mrs SPARKS;
Clarissa, Mrs Woods; Tattle, Mrs Mills; Tippie, Mrs Mountfort; Marmalet, Mrs Henderson;
And Belinda, Mrs WALCOT,
(Being her first appearance on this stage.)

Between the Play and the Farce will be presented,
The favourite PASTORAL DANCE of The
ARCADIAN FESTIVAL,
As it has been performed FIFTY NIGHTS at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden,
By Mr. ALDRIDGE,
From that Theatre,
And MISS CAPON,
From the Opera-House.

To which will be added, a Farce, called,

LOVE A-LA-MODE.

Sir Archy Macfarcasm, Mr SPARKS;
Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan, Mr Hallion; Beau Mordecai, Mr Hamilton; Sir Theodore Goodchild, Mr Simpson;
Squire Groom, (for the first time) Mr WARD.
And Charlotte, Mrs MILLS.

N. B. The next Play will be on Saturday the 15th instant.

☞ Mr ALDRIDGE and Miss CAPON are engaged to perform Six Nights only. Their second appearance will be on Saturday the 15th.

JURIDICAL SOCIETY.

THE first Meeting of the Society for the Summer Session is to be held, agreeable to last adjournment, in the usual room at the College, on Monday the 10th current.

ROBERT KERR,

HABERDASHER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, That the Partnership between INGLIS AND KERR being now DISSOLVED, he has opened a Warehouse, first fore flair below Bridge-Street, (late Mr Scyth's, upholsterer);—where he continues to carry on the HABERDASHERY and MILLINERY Branches, as formerly.

He takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

JAMES INGLIS,

HABERDASHER AND LINENDRAPER,
Luckenbooths, Edinburgh,

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public, That the PARTNERSHIP between Mr KERR and him being dissolved, he continues to carry on business in the same warehouse as formerly,—where the Public may depend upon being served on the very lowest terms.——He embraces this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for past favours, and will make it his study to merit a continuance of them.

N. B. Commissions from the country carefully attended to; and proper encouragement given to dealers.

☞ MILLINERY WORK done in the newest fashion.

This Day is published,
BY WILLIAM CREECH,
Price One Shilling,

DELINEATIO FOSSILIUM,

IN USUS ACADEMICOS,
Auctore JOAN. WALKER, D.D. et Historiæ Naturalis, Professore in Acad. Edinensi.
Or, An ARRANGEMENT of the TERMS in MINERALOGY,
By DR WALKER.
For the Use of Gentlemen attending the Class of Natural History.

EDINBURGH, 4th June 1782.

THE Commander of his Majesty's forces in North Britain hereby gives notice, That he is ready to receive proposals from any person or persons willing to supply by contract, Bread, Wood, Straw, Hay, and Oats, for the use of any part whatever of his Majesty's troops to be encamped this summer in Scotland.

The Bread is to be made of flour of good marketable wheat, out of which the first bran is to be taken by means of an eight-shillings cloth. Each soldier's allowance of this bread for four days, is a well baked loaf of six pounds;—and leaven is not to be used in the baking, except when yeast cannot be procured.

The ration of dry wood, is to consist of twelve pounds, being likewise the allowance to each man for four days.

The ration of forage is to consist of eighteen pounds good old hay, and eight pounds of oats.

The truss of good wheaten straw must weigh thirty-six pounds.

All the above articles, except the bread, are to be deposited in magazines, at the camp or camps, where-ever they may be; and the contractor is to deliver the supplies to the commanding officers at their respective quarters.

The carriage of the bread from the different bakeries, which are always to be as near as possible to the camps, will be defrayed by Government.

The contractor shall always have a sufficiency of flour, and all the other articles, in the magazine, for the supply of sixteen days, in advance, till he shall be ordered to the contrary.

Proposals are to be sealed up, and directed to John Melvil, Esq; secretary to the Commander of his Majesty's forces in North Britain, Edinburgh, on or before the 15th instant; and to be marked on the out side, "Proposals for the Camp-Contract."

ALEX. MACKAY, Lt Gen.

Not to be repeated.

DR GRAHAM, President of the Council of Health in London, and sole Proprietor of the Temple of Health in Pall-Mall, near the King's Palace, desires respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that being called down to Edinburgh on medical business, which will probably detain him in Scotland about three weeks, he will give his advice and assistance during his stay, as usual, in all those diseases and complaints that have resisted the ordinary remedies, and the medicines and methods employed by even the most celebrated of those Gentlemen who are fettered in what is called the *regular practice*.

To prevent trouble, Dr GRAHAM thinks it proper to inform the Public, That he will pay no attention to little trifling cases, such as colds, rheumatic complaints, low spirits, and weak nerves; either to those persons in easy circumstances, or in genteel life, who do not pay him very liberally for his services:—But the poor, labouring under severe, complicated, and truly dangerous diseases, will be cured *gratis*, on bringing letters of recommendation from the Ministers of their respective parishes.

N. B. Dr GRAHAM occupies, as formerly, the apartments over Barbour's Coffeehouse, at the Cross, opposite the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

His Grace WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, Duke of PORTLAND, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of IRELAND.

HIS SPEECH

To both Houses of Parliament, at Dublin, on Monday the 27th day of May 1782.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

IT gives me the utmost satisfaction, that the first time I have occasion to address you, I find myself enabled, by the magnanimity of the King, and the wisdom of the Parliament of Great Britain, to assure you, that immediate attention has been paid to your representations, and that the British Legislature have concurred in a resolution to remove the causes of your discontents and jealousies, and are united in a desire to gratify every wish expressed in your late addresses to the throne.

If any thing could add to the pleasure I feel in giving you these assurances, it is, that I can accompany them with my congratulation on the important and decisive victory gained by the fleet of his Majesty over those of our common enemy in the West Indies, and on the signal advantage obtained by his Majesty's arms in the Island of Ceylon and on the coast of Commandel.

By the papers which, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, I have directed to be laid before you, you will receive the most convincing testimony of the cordial reception which your representations have met with from the Legislature of Great Britain; but his Majesty, whose first and most anxious wish is to exercise his royal prerogative in such a manner as may be most conducive to the welfare of all his faithful subjects, has further given it me in command to assure you of his gracious disposition to give his royal assent to acts to prevent the suppression of bills in the Privy Council in this kingdom, and the alteration of them any where, and to limit the duration of the act for the better regulation and accommodation of his Majesty's forces in this kingdom to the term of two years.

These benevolent intentions of his Majesty, and the willingness of his Parliament of Great Britain to second his gracious purposes, are unaccompanied by any stipulation or condition whatever. The good faith, the generosity, the honour of this nation, afford them the surest pledge of a corresponding disposition on your part, to promote and perpetuate the harmony, the stability, and the glory of the empire.

On my own part I entertain not the least doubt but that the same spirit which urged you to share the freedom of Great Britain, will confirm you in your determination to share her fate also—standing and falling with the British nation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AFTER the Lord Lieutenant's speech was read, Mr *Grattan*, in a very eloquent oration, expatiated on the present happy situation of this country, protected in her commerce, and secured in her constitution. He said, he thought the generosity of the nation called upon to give some unequivocal mark of her satisfaction, and would at a proper time propose a vote of credit of 100,000 l. in order to raise 20,000 seamen for the navy of the empire. He congratulated the House on the certainty of a limited mutiny bill, and the abolition of every unconstitutional power; and then moved that an address should be presented, properly corresponding with the speech from the throne, but with some remarkable expressions to the following effect:—"When gratified in these particulars (meaning the redress of the different grievances formerly stated) we do assure his Majesty there will no longer exist any constitutional question between the two nations that can disturb their mutual tranquility."

He was seconded by Mr *Bowyer*.

The *Recorder*, the Hon. Mr *Flood*, and Mr *Walsh*, opposed this part of the address as too general, as it might be considered as precluding or binding us down, in case of any future national question that might arise, as there were many other acts, as the sugar bill, navigation act, post-office, and about forty other acts, by which Great Britain claimed to bind Ireland.

Sir *Edward Newenham* congratulated his country on their glorious and full emancipation from the usurped dominion of any foreign legislature; he would vote, as he always did, agreeable to the instructions and wishes of those whom he had the honour to represent; their wish was a free constitution, and consequently, thanks of the warmest gratitude were due to that patriotic Administration who supported the rights of Ireland. He observed, That three months ago, we would (in order to obtain those great national points) have agreed to any address, should it even have been drawn by one of the old hackneyed slaves of quondam Administrations; but now the address was offered to their consideration by the HIBERNIAN PATRIOT, and no man could doubt of the purity of his intentions, as he could not wish to mislead his grateful countrymen.

Mr *Ievers* suggested, that if the gentlemen would withdraw their opposition for the present, so as to let the motion for an address, as moved by Mr Grattan, pass unanimously upon the general principle stated in the resolution; yet, when the address should be committed, if any particular expression did not accord with their opinions, they would then be at liberty to oppose such expression, without incurring the charge of inconsistency.

Mr *Fitzpatrick* said, he was extremely sorry to differ in opinion with the last learned speaker. He hoped it would be the only time he should ever differ with him; but, if the gentlemen were not perfectly satisfied with the address, he intreated that they would not withdraw their opposition for the sake of an apparent unanimity, as such an unanimity would be a false and deceitful one. He had listened with the utmost attention to learn whether gentlemen were perfectly satisfied with the speech of the Lord Lieutenant. If it should appear that they were not, he should deem it an unfortunate hour that ever he had set foot in that House; but he wished to know the truth; for there must be an ultimatum; and if the address did not contain the ultimatum of Ireland's expectation, he feared, it would be impossible to give her contentment.

Mr *Walsh* said, that, upon hearing such language delivered in such a manner by what is called the Irish Minister, he was determined to divide the House: it was not, he said, language fit to be delivered in an Irish Senate House.

Mr *Ponsonby*, jun. said, he wished the gentlemen would divide, that there might be seen, perhaps, three men standing against 230. He wished to let the people of Dublin see the difference of their representatives.—(Here he was interrupted by the Recorder, who said, that *he did not fear to let his constituents see him acting to the best of his judgment, and watching with anxious jealousy the liberties of his country*); and Mr Walsh said, that he had never acted *basely* for the interest of his constituents, nor ever could incur him or *nothing round* to every Administration. He acted upon constitutional principles, as an honest senator ought to do; and though his fortune was not the largest in the House, yet it was sufficient to render him independent of any Minister; it was the patrimony of a respectable family, which had enjoyed it 700 years, which was longer by above 600 than any property at all had been in the family of the gentleman that had so loudly urged him to divide, joining [illegible] (No, no.) It was not much to be wondered at, when it was considered that he was a stranger in the country, and but just introduced into that House; but he was anxious to know the ultimatum of Ireland's expectations; he was anxious to know the sentiments of gentlemen; for if, as one gentleman had declared, that he did not hold himself pledged by the address of that day, one hundred and fifty other gentlemen should consider themselves in the same situation, the expectations of the nation could not be known without a division;—nothing but a division could reduce the matter to a certainty.

Mr *Bagnell* said, he was surprised to see his learned friend (Mr Walsh) a little alarmed at the manner in which the minister spoke; it was plain speaking——and plain speaking from a minister was a thing so very unusual, that it was really alarming. He had sat in Parliament five and twenty years, and never heard such plain and honest speaking by a minister before; for which reason, and many others, the address should have his support.

The House divided upon the words objected to by the Recorder.

Ayes, 211. Noes, the *two* tellers—the Recorder and Mr Walsh.

Mr *Bagnell*, after an excellent speech, in which he took a comprehensive view of the various merits of Mr Grattan, and the obligations due to him by this nation, gave notice that he would to-morrow, after the grant to his Majesty was settled, and after a proper thanksgiving was offered to heaven for the happy recovery of our rights, move, That the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration what sum they should grant for the purpose of purchasing an estate, and building a suitable mansion, for their illustrious benefactor, *Henry Grattan*, Esq; and his heirs for ever; in testimony of their gratitude for the unequal services that he had done for the kingdom of Ireland.

The House seemed to coincide in sentiment with the noble motion made by Mr Bagnell—a motion that will transmit his name, with the illustrious object of it, to future ages;—but on Mr Gardiner's expressing a wish that it should pass in a fuller House, Mr Bagnell gave notice that he would on Wednesday bring the same motion on.

Mr *Ogle* moved an address to his Grace the Duke of Portland, which passed unanimously; the House adjourned till to-morrow.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, to the King's most Excellent Majesty.

April 17, 1782.

"RESOLVED by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return him our thanks for the most gracious message sent to this House by his Majesty's command, through the medium of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and to assure him of our most unshaken loyalty and attachment to his Majesty's person and government, and of the lively sense we entertain of his paternal care of his people of Ireland, in thus enquiring into the discontents and jealousies that subsist amongst them, in order to such final adjustment as may give mutual satisfaction to his kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland.

"That thus encouraged by his royal interposition, we shall beg leave with all duty and affection, to lay before his Majesty the causes of such discontents and jealousies.

"To represent to his Majesty, that his subjects of Ireland are entitled to a free constitution; That the Imperial crown of Ireland is inseparably annexed to the crown of Great-Britain, on which connection the happiness of both nations essentially depends: But that the kingdom of Ireland is a distinct dominion, having a Parliament of her own, the sole legislator thereof.

"That there is no power whatsoever, competent to make laws to bind this nation, except the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland. Upon which exclusive right of legislation, we consider the very essence of our liberties to depend: A right which we claim as the birth-right of the people of Ireland, and which we are determined, in every situation of life, to assert and maintain.

"To represent to his Majesty, that we have seen with concern, certain claims both of legislature and judicature asserted by the Parliament of Great-Britain, in an act passed in Great-Britain in the 6th year of George I. entitled, "An act for the better securing the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of Great-Britain." That we conceive the said act and the powers thereby claimed, to be the great and principal causes of the discontents and jealousies that subsist in this kingdom.

"To assure his Majesty, that this House considers it as a matter of constitutional right and protection, that all bills which become laws, should receive the approbation of his Majesty under the seal of Great-Britain; but we consider the practice of suppressing our bills in the council of Ireland or altering them any where, to be a matter which calls for redress.

"To represent to his Majesty, that an act, intitled, an act for the better accommodation of his Majesty's forces, being unlimited in duration, but which, from the particular circumstances of the times, passed into a law, has been the cause of much jealousy and discontent in this kingdom.

"That we have thought it our duty to lay before his Majesty, these the principal causes of the discontents and jealousies, subsisting in this kingdom.

"That we have the greatest reliance on his Majesty's wisdom, the most sanguine expectations from his virtuous choice in a Chief Governor, and the greatest confidence in the wise and constitutional council his Majesty has adopted.

"That we have moreover a high sense and veneration for the British character; and do therefore conceive, that the proceedings of this country, founded, as they are, in the right, and supported by constitutional liberty, must have excited the approbation and esteem of the British nation. That we are the more confirmed in this hope, inasmuch as the people of this kingdom have never expressed a desire to share the freedom of Great Britain, without, at the same time, declaring their determination to share her fate, standing or falling with the British nation.

To which address, his Majesty has been pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

GEORGE R.

His Majesty receives with pleasure the assurances of the House of Lords of Ireland, of their unbroken attachment to his person and family.

It gives his Majesty the highest satisfaction to observe, that in their opinion (in which his Majesty perfectly concurs) the constitutional connection between Great Britain and Ireland, is essential to the interest and happiness of both nations, and that it is the determination of his people of Ireland to share the fate of, and to stand or fall with the British nation.

His Majesty conceives, that these principals cannot fail to contribute to the accomplishment of his earnest desires, to remove all cause of discontent and jealousy. With that view, his Majesty has recommended this weighty and important subject to the consideration of his Parliaments of both kingdoms, trusting, that their united wisdom will suggest such measures as may terminate in a final adjustment to their mutual satisfaction. With the same view, his Majesty intends forthwith to communicate to the Lords and Commons of Great Britain the address of the Lords and Commons of Ireland.

G. R.

PRICE OF STOCKS, June 1.

Bank Stock, —
3 per cent. Ann 1777, 75 ¼ a ¾
3 per cent. 1778 final
3 per cent. con. —
3 per cent. red. 58 ¾
3 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. 17 7-16ths.
Short Ann. 1778, 14 1-16th a ¾.
India Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. —
India Bonds, 8 prem.

South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Old Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. 59 a ¼.
Ditto 1751, —
Exch. Bills, —
Navy Bills, 10s dis.
Lot. Tick. 16 l. 2 s.
3 per cent. Scrip. 65 ¾
4 per cent. Scrip. 73 ¾
Old Ann. —
Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,
May 31. S. W.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June 1.*

St James's, June 1.

THE following Addreſs of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland having been tranſmitted to the Earl of Shelburne, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, by the Earl of Dalhouſie, his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, has been preſented to the King: Which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Miniſters and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in National Aſſembly, beg leave to embrace this firſt opportunity of approaching the Throne with our reſpectful congratulations upon the ſucceſs with which it hath pleaſed Almighty God to crown your Majeſty's arms.

Convinced that we owe our exiſtence and protection, as a National Church, to the ſtability of that government under which we live, we take a warm intereſt in the train of ſtriking events, which, in the courſe of Divine Providence, we have been called to behold; and it is our conſtant ſtudy to cheriſh and diffuſe ſentiments of loyalty amongſt the people with whom we are connected. With the heart-felt ſatisfaction natural to ſubjects of a free ſtate, we have heard of the important advantages lately gained by your Majeſty's arms in Europe, in Aſia, and in America. We admire the gallantry and good conduct diſplayed by the commanders employed in your Majeſty's ſervice both at home and abroad; by which the deſigns of your combined enemies, againſt ſome of our moſt valuable ſettlements, have been in a great meaſure defeated. Relying upon the wiſdom and vigour of your Majeſty's Counſels, we look forward with the moſt pleaſing hopes to the ſalutary conſequences of the glorious victory obtained in the Weſt Indies; and we lift our ſouls in devout and thankful acknowledgments to the Lord of Hoſts.

That the bleſſing of Heaven may continue to attend your Majeſty's Counſels; that your enemies, feeling in every quarter of the globe, the force of the Britiſh arms, may be diſpoſed to liſten to reaſonable terms of accommodation; that he who ruleth in the kingdoms of men, who gives the ſword its charge, and who alone can command it to return to its ſcabbard, may enable your Majeſty ſpeedily to accompliſh the paternal wiſh of your Royal breaſt, by reſtoring to your people the bleſſings of an honourable and laſting peace; that you may long ſway the ſceptre over an united, grateful, and happy people; and that the Crown may deſcend with undiminiſhed ſplendour, through your illuſtrious family, to lateſt generations, are the daily and earneſt prayers of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,
Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient,
and moſt loyal ſubjects,
The Miniſters and Elders met in this National
Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by JOSEPH M'CORMICK, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 25. 1782.

St James's, June 1.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint George James Cholmondeley, Eſq; to be one of the Commiſſioners for his Majeſty's revenue of Exciſe, in the room of Heneage Legge, Eſq.

Alſo to conſtitute and appoint John Byng, Eſq; to be one of the Commiſſioners for his Majeſty's Stamp duties, in the room of George James Cholmondeley, Eſq.

Whitehall, June 1.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Medows, dated Bombay, January 7, 1782, received at the office of the Earl of Shelburne, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, May 30.

AS Governor Hornby acquaints me that he ſhall have an opportunity of diſpatching a letter by land to-morrow, I have juſt time to inform your Lordſhip of our arrival at this place on the 4th with the Monmouth, Hero, and Iris men of war, and about 300 of the 98th regement, both the troops and ſeamen in the higheſt health and ſpirits, and eager as their officers to be employed. The Mamilla armed tranſport is come in ſince, and the reſt, as we left them about four weeks ago in Moſebat Bay, from whence I had the honour to ſend your Lordſhip diſpatches by Major Rooke, who was to return by Alexandria, we expect and hope for every day.

Extracts of letters from William Hornby, Eſq; dated Bombay, the 27th and 31ſt of January, and received at Buſſora, March 16, 1782.

SINCE my laſt to you a few days paſt, I have to acquaint you, that all the armed ſhips, ſtoreſhips and tranſports, except one or two of the latter arrived, and will ſail the 30th, for the Coromandel coaſt. The Latham, Oſterley, Locko, and Aſia Indiamen, and one tranſport, got to Mocha, where they arrived the 4th or 5th of December; they were part of the convoy with Captain Alms, and parted company with him on the coaſt of Arabia.

The 26th inſtant I wrote you by a Dingey bound to Muſcat, informing you that the troops which I ſent to reinforce Tellicherry arrived ſafe, and landed the 30th ult. and Major Abingdor, with thoſe and a part of their former garriſon, marched out from the Braſs Pagoda the 8th inſtant, and four A. M. across the Batty grounds to the eaſtward, and paſſed two of the enemy's advanced poſts or pickets, and got round to the eaſtward of Great Putney hill, between that and Ponnolla Meſſa: The advanced party under Captain Whippey immediately attacked, ſtormed and took the former, without the loſs of a man on our ſide: The main body immediately puſhed for the camp of the enemy, and came upon them juſt at break of day, whom they fell on, and immediately put to the route; when they followed them to the ſouthward as far as Curtacheo, a ſmall poſt about one mile to the northward of Mihie river; this poſt they preſently carried, and turned its guns upon the enemy, who were making the beſt of their way towards the river. Saddos Cawn, who made this poſt his head quarters, quitted and got to a fortified houſe, and, incloſed within walls, cut out of a hill, where he, with ſeveral of his people, made an obſtinate defence; but at laſt the roof of the houſe was ſet on fire, which obliged them to quit it, when many were killed endeavouring to make their eſcape. Saddos Cawn had ſecreted himſelf in part of the incloſure, which was bomb proof, cut into the hill, where he and his family were found; himſelf had been wounded by a muſquet ball in the ancle, and was not able to move. They were all immediately ſeized, and ſent in priſoners to Tellichilly, with about 1500 priſoners which had been made during the morning. There was about 400 of the enemy killed and drowned. On our ſide there was not above ſeven killed and wounded; and only one of our officers hurt, which was Lieutenant Woodington. We took ſix braſs field pieces, about ſixty iron cannon, and four mortars, thirteen elephants, and a large quantity of ſhot, powder, ſtores, &c. in their redoubts and batteries.

The ſame evening, about ſeven o'clock, Lieutenant Hodges was ſent with a ſtrong detachment againſt Fort George, which the enemy getting intelligence of, they evacuated the fort, and he took quiet poſſeſſion of it. About two o'clock in the morning a body was ſent over and took poſſeſſion of Mihie; and another party, under Captain Whippey, went over and took poſſeſſion of Durmapatam, which iſland they found deſerted by the enemy. In ſhort, there is not a man of Hyder's left between Cotta Point five leagues to the ſouthward, and to the northward as far as Cannanore. This was a very complete buſineſs.

All the veſſels that were expected to arrive here by Captain Alms have arrived; the Nancy tender was the laſt, and ſhe arrived yeſterday morning. All the reſt, except the Porpoiſe ſtoreſhip, Elizabeth, Eagle ſnow, and Nancy tranſports, have all ſailed to join the ſquadron. The Latham, Oſterley, and Locko Indiamen, with the Content tranſport, are ſaid to have arrived at Mocha the 4th ult.

War-Office, May 29. 1782.

17th Regiment of foot, Major-General George Morriſon is appointed to be Colonel, vice Robert Monckton.

75th Regiment of foot, Colonel Thomas Earl of Lincoln, of 1ſt foot guards, to be Colonel, vice George Morriſon.

Lieutenant-General Henry Earl of Pembroke to be Governor of Portſmouth, vice Robert Monckton.

10th Regiment of dragoons, Captain William Newton to be Major, vice George Leathes. Lieutenant Hon. Frederick Lumley to be Captain of a troop, vice William Newton. Cornet Hon. William Mordaunt Maitland to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. Frederick Lumley. Geo. Sturt, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Hon. William Mordaunt Maitland.

11th Regiment of dragoons, Surgeon John Mallet, of 45th foot, to be Surgeon, vice Philip Greſley.

45th Regiment of foot, Hoſpital Mate William Hatcher to be Surgeon, vice John Mallet.

Captain Thomas Welch, of 17th foot, to be Major of Brigade to the forces.

INTELLIGENCE from LLOYD's, *May 31.*

The Molly, Harris, from Falmouth to Cork, was taken and retaken by the Viper ſloop of war, and brought into Waterford.

The Union, Johnſon, from Falmouth to Dover, foundered off Dungeneſs, in a violent ſtorm, the 21ſt inſtant; the people ſaved.

The Induſtry, Duhig, from Cork for Quebec, is put into Limerick in diſtreſs, having ſplit her ſails in a ſtorm.

The Favourite Betſey, Howe, from St John's Eaſt Florida, to London, is taken and carried into France.

The Lightning privateer of Liverpool has taken and carried into Liſbon the Marie Antonette, laden with ſugar, coffee, &c. from Martinico to Marſeilles.

The Seven Brothers, Dawſon, and another veſſel, ſaid to be the Dolphin, Thompſon, from Carolina, arrived at Kinſale the 20th inſt. The Oſtrich ſloop of war, and about 40 others, were off the Old Head; but from a violent gale of wind at E.S.E. they were not able to fetch the harbour, and it is ſuppoſed muſt go to ſome weſtern port.

The Hanover packet boat, Captain Todd, arrived at Liſbon on the 6th inſt. after a paſſage of eleven days.

The following ſhips are taken by his Majeſty's cruizers, and carried into New York, viz.

The Cæſar of 26 guns, for the Weſt Indies, and the Adventure of 20 guns, for Surinam, both from Boſton.

The General Green, laden with 1300 barrels of flour, and the Charming Nancy, with 1200 ditto of ditto.

A letter of marque with Weſt India produce.

The Hope, from Cadiz to Boſton, with fruit, &c.

The Free Trade, from Boſton to Granada.

The John of 10 guns, from Philadelphia to St Kitts, with flour.

A ſhip of 22 guns, from Newbury to Philadelphia, and a bilgantine from Boſton to the Cheſapeak.

The Mary, Wilkie, arrived at Briſtol, ſailed from Tortola the 18th of April, and brings an account of the loſs of the Santa Monorca frigate.

Downs, 30. Juſt put back the Crocodile, with the outward bound, which ſailed the 28th inſtant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, May 31.*

Colonel *Norton* moved that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying a promotion in the Church of a Chaplain to the late Speaker.

Mr *Wilberforce* ſeconded the motion.

Mr *Wilkes* ſaid, that he had not the leaſt objection to the intention of the motion, and did not riſe to oppoſe it, but to ſtate to the Houſe a doubt on the propriety of the mode adopted. He ſaid, he very well knew the merits of the gentleman intended to be ſerved, and was particularly well acquainted with his great attention in performing the duties of divine ſervice.

GAMELAWS.

Mr *Attorney General* roſe to object, as he ſaid, to the whole of the bill lately brought into the Houſe, (by Mr Coke, of Norfolk) for the better preſervation of the game. One clauſe in particular, he ſaid, was highly exceptionable. It went to give authority to bailiffs, and ſome other deſcriptions of men, to take into cuſtody all perſons, who before ſun riſe, or after ſun ſet, ſhould appear on the King's high roads, or on path ways, with unlawful weapons or clubs. He expreſſed the higheſt opinion of the integrity, independence, liberality, and humanity of the Committee, who prepared this bill; it intended, he ſaid, to prevent the effuſion of blood; but he feared, that its principle was ſuch, that if it became a ſtatute, it would produce a contrary effect. A more debaſing law of ſlavery, he thought, could not be found in the code of any civilized nation, and if it ſhould paſs into a law it would, in his opinion, be diſgraceful to the juriſprudence of the country, both on account of the authority which it created, and the inequality which it ordained: He could not, he declared, underſtand what the bill meant by the term unlawful arms; men carried arms lawfully for the purpoſe of defending themſelves, by repelling any unlawful attack, which might be made upon their perſons; but this bill prevented men, not having a certain yearly income of one hundred pounds, not only from carrying arms, but from carrying ſticks, which came in under the word clubs; ſo that a poor man was precluded from going out to his work, in the morning, or returning home from his work in the evening, with a ſtick to reſt upon, or if he uſed a ſtick, it was at the riſque of being taken into cuſtody, and being ruined by a proſecution.

Mr *Rigby*, in a few words, declared he approved of the bill.

Mr *Mansfield* argued in favour of the principle of the bill, and ſaid he ſhould have no objection to expunge the exceptionable clauſe.

Sir *Charles Turner*, in a glow of zeal, congratulated the Houſe on his Majeſty's having appointed an Attorney General of ability and humanity, and whoſe regard to the freedom of the people appeared ſo evident as in the preſent inſtance. The people, he ſaid, had at laſt found a friend to their rights and intereſts in the firſt law officer of the Crown. He then reprobated the principle of the bill, and the whole ſyſtem of game laws, as being contrary to the laws of nature, and introductory of ſlavery and national weakneſs, by depriving the people of the ſhare of food which Providence ſent as a common bleſſing to mankind, and by diſarming the lower ranks of the community.

Mr *Martin* gave his opinion againſt the bill, arguing from principles ſimilar to thoſe laid down by Sir Charles Turner.

Mr *Coke* acknowledged, that what had been ſaid by the learned Lord had made a very deep impreſſion upon his mind, and, therefore, with the conſent of the Houſe, he would withdraw the bill.

The Houſe conſenting, the bill was withdrawn.

The orders of the day were now called for; and, being read, appeared to be, that the Houſe go into a Committee on Ways and Means, and likewiſe into a Committee of Supply.

Theſe orders were, on motion, adjourned till Monday next.

SCOTS MILITIA.

Sir *Philip Jennings Clerke* objected to the bill for granting a national militia to Scotland. He argued, that as the ſtrength of the nation was in the navy, and the ſafety of the nation depended on the navy, it would be at this criſis a wiſer policy to increaſe the navy, and diminiſh the land forces.

Lord *Mahon* declared that bill ſhould have his moſt hearty ſupport; a militia was the moſt conſtitutional protection; and, as he conſidered England and Scotland one iſland, and one people, he knew of no reaſon that could poſſibly be given to ſhew why Scotland was not entitled to a militia, as well as England. He ſaid, he deſpiſed partiality and national diſtinctions, and he wiſhed they were baniſhed from one end of the kingdom to the other.

The Marquis of *Graham* ſupported the bill in a ſhort, elegant ſpeech, pointing out a militia as being neceſſary, at this inſtant, to the ſafety of Scotland.

Sir *Charles Turner* declared his diſapprobation of all militias: If neceſſity called for an augmentation of land forces, why not add to the army? but the militia, he ſaid, was neither compoſed of ſoldiers nor ſailors.

The *Commander in Chief* thought it would be proper to introduce a clauſe, enabling his Majeſty to recruit his army from the Scots militia.

The *Lord Advocate* objected to this; he ſaid it would reduce the gentlemen of Scotland to recruiting ſerjeants.

Mr *Dempſter* thought the ſituation of the kingdom to be ſuch, that the Houſe ſhould produce every poſſible exertion, for immediately raiſing both men and money.

Mr *Hamet* ſaid a few words, after which the bill was read a ſecond time.

Commodore *Johnſtone* requeſted the chair would explain to him a difficulty, which he was not himſelf able to ſolve. He underſtood from the Gazette, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to raiſe Sir George Rodney to the dignity of a Baron; he wanted to know therefore, whether Sir George's ſeat in the Houſe of Commons might now be conſidered as vacant. Another queſtion that aroſe in his mind upon this head was—Whether the King had a right to make any man a Peer without his own conſent, or againſt his will? If it ſhould be anſwered by the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, that there is ſuch a power in the Crown, he would acquieſce; but at the ſame time muſt ſay, that ſuch a power was big with miſchief to this country: He begged to ſuppoſe a caſe, if the King had been pleaſed to call a certain gentleman in his eye (Mr Fox) to the Houſe of Peers, about eight weeks ago, the late revolution in the Miniſtry would, in all probability, never have taken place. Such a power in the Crown, might be uſed to the very worſt of purpoſes: A miniſter might rid himſelf of every formidable opponent in that Houſe by forcing a Peerage on him; nay, it might be employed to the moſt iniquitous purpoſes; as, in a caſe, like that of Mrs Shebbeare, where, if a woman was reſtrained by will from marrying a Peer, a Miniſter, in order to prevent her marrying a Commoner, whom ſhe liked, ſhould make that Commoner a Peer. But there was another caſe, in which it might alſo be an inſtrument of the moſt flagrant injuſtice: There was then on the table a report from a private Committee, replete with charges againſt the Admiral; now, his being called up to the Houſe of Peers would deprive him of the privilege of defending himſelf in that Houſe where the charge originated. He did not mean to inſinuate, that his Majeſty's miniſters had any ſuch object in view; he mentioned it only as a poſſible caſe; and therefore wiſhed to know, what was the law upon the ſubject: If the law allowed ſuch a power, he ſhould then conſider Sir George Rodney as a Peer, and move for a new writ for the city of Weſtminſter.

Mr *Fox* ſaid, he ſhould have been wanting to his conſtituents, if he had not turned his thoughts already to that ſubject: He had ſpoken to many gentlemen of the long robe, whoſe general opinion was, that the King had the power to make a man a peer, even againſt his will; but that in ſuch a caſe, the Crown muſt do it by *writ*. The caſe ſeemed to be different, when the peerage is conferred by patent; as it depends upon the perſon who is the object of the peerage granted, whether he will take out the patent or not. As it was not proper, however, that ſo great a city as Weſtminſter ſhould remain long without its full repreſentation; if he could hear, from any authority, that Sir George Rodney would accept the peerage, he would, upon that authority, move the Houſe for a new writ for Weſtminſter; and when he ſhould get ſuch authority, he would make the motion in a full Houſe, that the Houſe might judge whether the authority was ſufficient.

The *Speaker* ſaid, that the diſtinction between the *writ* and the *patent* did not immediately ſtrike him, though perhaps it might be right. As to the caſe immediately before the Houſe, he muſt ſay, that the King's pleaſure in all matters of patent is never *irrevocably* known till it has paſſed the Great Seal; every favour granted by the Crown may be revoked or cancelled in any ſtage, prior to that of paſſing the Great Seal; and therefore it might be enforced, that a man could not be irrevocably a peer, before his patent had paſſed the Great Seal. Indeed, in the wording of the motion for a new writ for a member to ſerve in Parliament, in the room of ſome one who becomes a peer, he is always ſuppoſed to have received a ſummons or writ; the motion always ſtating him to have been *called* to the Houſe of Peers.

Commodore *Johnſtone* did not ſeem ſatisfied with theſe different explanations; but added, that he would let the Houſe have time to conſider the matter, before he ſhould make any motion on the ſubject. The Houſe then went into a Committee of Supply, and having voted a few ſums, adjourned.

From the London Papers, June 1.

LONDON.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received at the Admiralty, brought by a letter from Admiral Lord Viſcount Howe. They ſtate, that the Dutch fleet, conſiſting of thirteen ſail of the line, remain ſtill in the Texel, and do not indicate the ſmalleſt diſpoſition for coming out. He continues to keep a conſtant look out after them, and will preſerve his poſition there, till he receives further directions from their Lordſhips.

Diſpatches were alſo yeſterday received from Admiral Kempenfelt, who informed their Lordſhips, that he had reſumed his old ſtation off Breſt, and that the Admiral remained perfectly quiet in harbour. He had been informed, however, by his reconnoitering frigates, that the French were in greater force than the private information had repreſented them, and he therefore requeſts their Lordſhips to ſend him an augmentation of two ſail of the line, as a reinforcement to his ſquadron. This requeſt has been complied with, and orders have been ſent to Plymouth for immediately diſpatching the addition ſolicited.

According to the accounts received by this day's Dutch mail, the ſtates of Zealand, and ſome others of the provinces, have come to a reſolution of rejecting all overtures of a ſeparate peace with England. The French likewiſe, we are told, are come to a ſimilar reſolution; and the moſt active meaſures are taking to preſerve Spain in a determination to the like effect. To encourage all ſides in this, it is pretended, that America not only joins them in their reſolves, but has even agreed to ſpread the flames wider, by having already declared war againſt Portugal. Dr Franklin, however, we are aſſured, being ſpoke to on the laſt-mentioned head, declared that he knew nothing of it; and that he thought it beſides extremely improbable, that now, when America ſees herſelf on the point of enjoying ſome repoſe, ſhe ſhould think of engaging in new troubles.

The French ſhip that was ſunk received her laſt fatal broadſide from the Formidable, which Sir Charles Douglas, in his private letter, ſays, was ſo regular a one, that the three tier of guns made but one platoon report; the effect of this on the enemy's ſhip was ſuch, that Sir Charles exclaimed—"By G—d, ſhe goes down with the next broadſide!"—But he had no ſooner ſaid theſe words than ſhe ſunk, and not a ſoul on board was ſaved!

Patents are, we hear, preparing to paſs the Great Seal for the following creations:—Earl of Shelburne and Lord Townſhend to be Marquiſſes; Lord Camden an Earl, and Lord George Sutton, and Lord George Cavendiſh, Viſcounts.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 31.

"This day, the Lords heard Council on the appeal of Richard le Grand, Esq; of Bonnytown, in the process of divorce brought before the Commissaries of Edinburgh, at the instance of Mrs Maria Steuart his wife, against him, when their Lordships were pleased to *affirm* the interlocutors of the Commissaries, and of Lord Kennet Ordinary on the Bills appealed from. Council for the appellant, Mr Harding and Mr Erskine, Mr Chalmers Solicitor: For the respondent, Mr Rae and Mr Macdonald, Mr Spottiswood Solicitor."

Yesterday being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, when he entered into the 45th year of his age, was observed here with the utmost demonstrations of joy. In the morning, the flag from the Castle was displayed. At noon, the great guns were fired, which was returned by the South Fencibles drawn up on the Castle-hill; and several rounds of the New Battery at Leith were fired. At the same time the music-bells were set a-ringing. In the afternoon, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, attended by a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen of distinction, with the Officers of the army, and the Trained Bands, assembled in the Parliament House, where they drank his Majesty's health, with a variety of other loyal toasts, under repeated flourishes of trumpets, and vollies of small arms from the City Guard, drawn up in the Parliament Close. After which the great bells were set a-ringing, and the evening concluded with a brilliant assembly.

At one o'clock, the EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND marched, in complete uniform, to Herriot's Green, where, after receiving the Lord Provost as their Colonel, with the proper honours, they paid the same compliments to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, who was so obliging as to attend in character of their reviewing General. The Band then went through their whole manœuvres, firings, and evolutions, to the great satisfaction of the Duke, the Lord Provost, as well as of a numerous and brilliant company assembled on the occasion. The command was spiritedly given by the Major for the time; and the word for the three last vollies by Mr Crosbie, their Lieutenant Colonel. The whole concluded with three cheers, in honour of the day. The Lord Provost, upon this occasion, appeared dressed in complete uniform, and was very splendidly attended by a numerous shew of fine Ladies, several of the Nobility, Clergy, Lawyers, and Officers of the Army. The Band afterwards dined together, Mr Crosbie in the chair, who acquitted himself, in that character, with those abilities for which he is so eminently distinguished in every capacity. After dinner, a great variety of loyal and constitutional toasts were drank. In the interval between the toasts, several songs were capitally sung by Mr Hallion, Mr Marshall, and other Gentlemen of the Band, as well as by some Gentlemen who were invited to partake of the entertainment. Several favourite airs were also admirably performed by the Band of Music, particularly two Solo's on the violincello, by Mr Reinagle, which gave great and universal satisfaction. In short, nothing could exceed the mirth and harmony which prevailed during the whole evening. The Reverend Mr John Touch being one of the gentlemen invited, a motion was made by a member, that he should be appointed Chaplain to the Band, which meeting with the approbation of the whole Company, he was accordingly chosen, and, in a short speech, very politely thanked the Corps for the honour they had conferred upon him.

On Monday last, was married here, Neil Fergusson, Esq; Advocate, to Mrs Trent, daughter of Sir George Colquhoun, Baronet.

Duncan Campbell, Esq; surgeon at Fort-Malbro', in the East Indies, died there lately. His friends will please accept of this notification.

On Monday last died here, Mr John Humble plumber.

We are authorised to insert the following paragraph:

Our readers may remember a cause of very general importance to the liberty of the subject, which was decided in the Court of Session last winter.—Charles Mercer of Lethendy, Esq; chief of his name, had a favourite and well-approved servant called John Duff, who (as was alledged, from private pique against his master) was adjudged to be a soldier by Mr Mercer of Aldie, Mr Smyth of Balhary, and others, Justices of Peace of Perthshire, to the number of nine, and was actually dragged to America. It being considered, that this sentence of adjudication was at once an insult to Charles Mercer, Esq; for he attested his servant's good character, and a cruel injury to the servant, an action was brought, concluding for 50 l. sterling of damages from each of the Justices, and costs of suit; claims which were not thought too high, as one Middlesex Justice had been condemned in 100 l. sterling for only imprisoning a porter in London, under the pretext of this same adjudging act. The Court of Session declared the sentence to be arbitrary and oppressive, but found no damages at all due to Mr Mercer, and only 40 l. sterling from the whole Bench of Justices due to John Duff; while, at the same time, the account of expences really and truly laid out in a long litigation, was curtailed upwards of 30 l. During the present vacation, it was expected that the Justices would have voluntarily paid a handsome indemnification; but this has not been the case; and information has been received, that poor John Duff is dead of the wounds which he received fighting under Lord Cornwallis. The cause, therefore, is to be carried by appeal to the House of Lords, by Charles Mercer, Esq; and John Duff's nearest in kin; and the event of it is now the more interesting, both from the melancholy circumstance that the unhappy young man has lost his life; and that although the adjudication act should not be renewed, the impress act for the navy still continues in force, and a militia act may soon be passed; so that it is of the utmost consequence to have the liberty of the subject as fully ascertained on the north as on the south side of the Tweed.

On the 23d current was sold in the fish-market of Aberdeen an overgrown haddock; it measured from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail 33 inches, round the thickest of the body 20 inches, and weighed 9lb. Troy weight.

We hear from Linlithgow, that, on the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, at a stated meeting of the county, the Earl of Buchan being Preses, it was resolved to address his Majesty on the late glorious victory obtained in the West Indies, and on the appearance of national affairs, both at home and abroad. Afterwards there was a loyal meeting of the County and Gentlemen to drink his Majesty's health, with the Provost and Magistrates of the burgh, at the cross.

Perth, June 4. 1782. This being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birth-day, the same was celebrated in the usual manner. The bells were set a-ringing at mid-day. The Magistrates and Town Council, with a number of other Gentlemen, went in the evening to the Town-house, where his Majesty's health, and many other loyal toasts were drunk; and the day was concluded with every other demonstration of joy.

The Mary, Christie, is arrived at Leith from Guernsey, with wine, &c.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 28.

"This evening, in the House of Commons, Mr Bagenal's motion for granting the sum of 50,000 l. to purchase an estate and build a mansion for Henry Grattan, Esq; the deliverer of his country, was carried unanimously. A motion was afterwards proposed by A. Montgomery, Esqr of Donegall, for reinstating the Right Honourable H. Flood in the office of one of the Vice-Treasurers of Ireland, in place of Sir George Yonge, but withdrawn for the present. It was seconded by Mr Walsh."

DISSENT entered by the Rev. Mr Porteous of Glasgow, the Hon. Mr Henry Erskine, Mr Andrew Crosbie, Rev. Dr John Erskine of Edinburgh, and all those who may adhere to them, on the vote being carried in favour of the *first* Address moved for in the General Assembly Saturday se'ennight, in preference to the *second* Address moved for and supported by these Gentlemen and others;

Primo, BECAUSE the supporters of the first address, as it is denominated in the state of the vote, have conducted the whole of their operations in a most irregular manner, and with an evident view to avail themselves of a groundless objection in point of form, in order to quash an address which they were unwilling to combat upon its merits: For, when the Rev. Mr Porteous had moved, "That a Committee should be appointed to draw up an humble address to his Majesty, on the present *state of public affairs*,"—which motion was regularly seconded—a proposal was then made, That the drawing up of the address should be remitted to the Committee that had been appointed to answer the King's letter; and this proposal having been agreed to, Mr Porteous was added to the Committee, of which he had not been an original member. In an after speech, an attempt was made to fritter away the motion, by representing it as only respecting the late victories obtained by his Majesty's arms; and a minute was made out by the Clerk upon this idea, confining the remit to the Committee accordingly. When this minute was read out by the Clerk, it was immediately objected to by Mr Porteous, and those who had seconded and supported him; and, after some time spent in debate, the original motion was entered on record. The Committee having met in the evening, Mr Porteous produced a draught of an address, which the Committee refused to take under their consideration, alledging that it had been usual to sub-commit addresses, though no power of sub-commitment is given to the Committee. The Moderator and Mr Porteous were then appointed a sub-committee, who next day reported that they had met, and disagreed in their sentiments, and that each had prepared a separate draught of an address, which were presented and read; and a motion being made, that both should be transmitted to the Committee of Overtures, it was insisted on, that the sanction of the Committee should be given to one or other of them; and a vote being called, it carried, by a majority of the Committee, that the address presented by the Moderator should be received as the address approved of by the Committee, and the other returned to Mr Porteous, to be afterwards used as he should think fit. The report of the Committee being made in the Committee of Overtures, Mr Porteous produced and read his draught of an address also; and the Committee of Overtures transmitted to the Assembly both addresses, the one as the report of the Committee appointed to prepare the address, and the other *simpliciter*; so that the Assembly were regularly in possession of both addresses. Nevertheless, one great argument used in favour of what is called, in the state of the vote, the *first address*, was, That it was an address that came regularly before the Assembly, through the Channel of the Committee appointed by them; whereas the other was only the work of a private man, as if the Assembly were obliged to adopt every erroneous and defective opinion of a Committee, without allowing its errors or defects to be corrected, on the motion of an individual member of Assembly properly seconded.

Secundo, We cannot but express our highest disapprobation of another argument employed in favour of the first address, and against the second, *viz.* That it is inconsistent with the constitution of this Venerable Assembly, and contrary to practice, to address the Throne on events of a political nature, in which the Church is not immediately concerned. We hold it to be one of the many valuable privileges which we enjoy as citizens of this free country, that every body of men, whether civil or ecclesiastical, are entitled to approach the Throne with their sentiments on every subject, in which they consider the interest of the nation to be concerned: And although we should indeed think it unbecoming the Assembly of this national Church to use this privilege, by presuming either to advise the Crown to any particular measures, or to remonstrate against them, where the interest of the Church does not interfere; yet, when measures have already been taken, which, in our apprehension, are of the deepest importance to the common welfare, we consider it not only as our right, but as our bounden duty, in common with our fellow-citizens, to testify, by loyal and dutiful addresses, the satisfaction we feel, and thus to strengthen, as much as lies in our power, the hands of Government in the important work. But further, though doubts might have been entertained otherwise of the propriety of addressing on the present occasion, they are fully removed by the frequent practice of this Venerable Assembly, of not only addressing his Majesty in approbation of public measures, totally unconnected with ecclesiastical affairs, but expressing their confidence in his Majesty's servants employed in carrying these measures into execution; of which practice, the remarkable address from the Assembly 1762, the several addresses on the American war, and, lastly, the address of 1781, on the commencement of hostilities with Holland, which, in express terms, approves of the rupture with that nation, are striking instances.

Tertio, Because, however gratefully we acknowledge the signal and seasonable interposition of Divine Providence in favour of his Majesty's arms, and however cordially we join in congratulating his Majesty thereupon, yet, in addressing the throne on the present *state of public affairs*, we cannot confine ourselves to this single event, and pass over in silence other events which we esteem as greatly more important than the most brilliant victory atchieved by the sword. We have seen within the space of a very few years, this once flourishing country involved in war with her own colonies. We have seen those colonies, by the assistance of the three greatest maritime powers in Europe, separated from the empire. We have seen some of our most valuable islands conquered, our armies captured, and the British fleets no longer ride triumphant on the ocean. In this dreadful and alarming situation of public affairs, we have seen our most gracious Sovereign, in compliance with the wishes of his people, signified to him in the most constitutional manner by their representatives in Parliament, take into his immediate service men of the highest abilities, and possessing the confidence of the people. We have seen his Majesty, during the short period which has since elapsed, adopting the most prevailing means for removing public distress, averting impending danger, and restoring the prosperity of the empire; from which we cannot but hope, that, by Divine blessing, the dark clouds that long hung over us will soon be dispersed, the dignity of the Crown maintained, the true happiness of the people secured, and the calamities of war be succeeded by the comforts of peace, and the blessings of good government. Under these impressions we cannot help considering an address on the *state of public affairs*, in which no notice is taken of these great and important events, as inconsistent with the very nature of such an address, and the express terms of the remit to the Committee. Nor can we view the refusal of the Assembly to adopt another address, in which suitable expressions of our satisfaction in the means thus used, and the measures thus taken, for such valuable ends and purposes, but as a tacit disapprobation thereof, with which we hold it inconsistent with our duty to our Sovereign and our country even in appearance to concur. We farther insist, that the above expressions, which were the only ground of objection to the address in support of which we contended, contain a proper constitutional idea, fit to be conveyed to the Royal ear by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; the members of which, as Presbyterians, and as holding the most sacred and civil rights under the sanction established at the glorious Revolution, and at the settlement of the Crown on the illustrious house of Hanover, cannot, with propriety, express a doubt, that the voice of the people ought to have its full weight in the government of the British realms; and that that voice is legally and constitutionally expressed by the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Speech intended to have been delivered in the General Assembly, upon the motion for an Address to his Majesty.

MODERATOR,

WHEN we introduce secular matters into an address from this House, I know of no limitation over the subject, except such as are dictated by common sense and propriety. Addresses are a legal means of expressing our sentiments upon subjects that are important and interesting. During a wretched Administration of sixteen years, the French fleet was shamefully allowed to recover from a state of non-existence; and at this very hour, the nation looks with horror at the precipice before her eyes. Nothing but infatuation, on the part of De Grasse, prevented his junction with the Spaniards. If this measure had been pursued, Jamaica was gone; neither would there have remained to us a place in that quarter we could have called our own. Rodney's glorious victory I consider as an interposition of Divine Providence in our favour. It is our duty, both as a Court and as individuals, to be grateful to Almighty God for the respite we have got. Let us, at the same time, however, remember the command of rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.

The King has been pleased to dismiss his servants for misconduct. Impotent, blustering, and improvident, their system and execution were alike erroneous. The King has been pleased to call into his service men of a very different complexion: Peace with Holland, peace with America, rigid œconomy, in order to bring forth every possible exertion against France; such are the declared principles of the present system. It is by such means only, under God, that we can be saved.

Most grateful thanks are due to the King for the late change of men and of measures; and therefore I move that it shall stand as part of our address.

Edin. May 29. NERVA.

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

WERE not the people of this country so outragious against the grievance of patronage, I think I could suggest to them grievances which more immediately concern them. I am a traveller, Sir, and I speak as I feel, and as I know. I hope other travellers will do the same. Spiritual concerns are all a Scotman's care; at least, from the frequent parochial meetings of the country, it would appear so. Were these duped misguided people to meet occasionally, and give in a true state of the public roads of their respective parishes, their patrons would perhaps give them more credit for what they say. I am sure I should. I am of those, Sir, who have frequented the Carlisle road by Moffat these many years, but never before saw it in such a deplorable situation. This whole winter it has been in many places impassable. For four or five miles above Beild, the water from the hills (which one labouring man in half a day could effectually prevent) centers all in the middle of the road, and your horse wades all that way to the knees. At Broughton-bridge, there is a piece of road new formed indeed; God knows when it will be finished.—Blythbridge, which was broken down by the violence of the current three or four months ago, is yet unrepaired.—Over Linton water, and several others which I cannot name, there are no bridges at all. These, Sir, I call grievances; and I call upon the wildest or tamest man in the parish to prove the contrary: and yet, except in very extraordinary cases, a plank of eighteen feet by five would to a great measure remedy them. There is also another grievance which I would beg leave to mention. The labels which stand in several places where the road divides, and which were no doubt legible when first erected, are now totally obliterated. If the people of Scotland would petition Parliament for a redress of such grievances as these, they should meet my hearty concurrence. In the mean time,

I am, SIR,
Your most humble Servant,
A TRAVELLER.

Edinburgh, June 5. 1782.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On the memorable 12th of April 1782.

Extempore, by a Young LADY.

WHILST you rejoice for Rodney's great success,
Which saves our Indian Isles from dire distress,
To shed a pitying tear do not refrain,
For BLAIR, for BAYNE, and MANNERS that are slain;
Their valiant deeds shall British annals swell,
Like Britons brave they fought—like Britons fell.

A CONSTANT READER's *favour shall find a place first opportunity.*

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 19. Concord, Whitehead, of and from Leith, for Copenhagen, with coals and bottles.

21. Friendship, Grindley, of and from Bo-ness, for Memel, ballast.

Scalock Packet, Simpson, of and from Cairon, to Petersburgh, ballast.

Diligence, Comb, of and from Bo-ness, for Dantzig, with coals.

ELSINORE, *May 21. 1782.*—Wind N. N. W. WALTER WOOD.

LOST OR MISLAID,

A ROUND GOLD AND WHITE ENAMELLED STRIPPED SNUFF-BOX.

Any person who has found it, and will return it to Prince's Street Coffee-house, or to the Publisher, shall be handsomely rewarded.

It is hoped goldsmiths, merchants, and others, will stop the above, if offered for sale.

WANTED IN DUNDEE,

A PERSON properly qualified in playing BALL MUSIC on the VIOLIN.—He must bring sufficient testimonials of his honesty and sobriety.—Any person answering the above description, will meet with good encouragement.

For particulars, apply to Mr John Macdonald teacher of dancing in Dundee. Not to be repeated.

Edinburgh and Leith Stage Coaches.

WHEREAS information has been given against the Drivers of the Stage Coaches plying betwixt Edinburgh and Leith, of their frequently admitting passengers into the coaches without tickets, which they do not account for to the proprietors:—In order to remedy this imposition, a reward is hereby offered of Ten Shillings Sterling to those who will inform of their taking in any person without a ticket, and which will be paid on conviction of the offender, by applying to the proprietors at Edinburgh:—and to accommodate the public who reside betwixt Edinburgh and Leith, the proprietors have lodged a number of road-tickets at their different offices, which will admit passengers at any hour or half hour, when the coaches are not full.

N. B. It is intreated the holders of the tickets will please deliver them to the coachman when admitted in to the carriage.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromneſs,

May 20. Robert and Mary, of and for Stornaway, Maclennan, from Leith.

Remain in ſaid harbour, May 24.

His Majeſty's revenue cutters Oſnaburgh, Captain Kidd, and Princeſs Royal, Captain Brown, both from a cruize.
Friendſhip of Elgin, Lovey, from North Faro.
Dolly, of and from Liverpool, Fenart, for Lynn.
Friendſhip, of and from Lancaſter, Hardhert, for Hull.
Betty and Margaret, of and from ditto, Towers, for ditto.
Thomas of Maryport, Barton, from Whitehaven, for ditto.
William, of and from Lancaſter, Dewar, for ditto.
Duke, of and from ditto, Flontar, for Newcaſtle.
Ruby, of and from Stornaway, Macleod, for Leith.
May, of and from Oban, M'Kenzie, for Perth.
Mary of Liverpool, Smithſon, for Elſinore.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

May 31. John and Robert, Mains, from Dumfries, with meal.
June 1. Venus, Harris, from ditto, with goods.
Janet, Maclean, from Eſdale, with ſlates.
Kames, Stewart, from ditto, with ditto.
2. Expedition, Johnſton, from the Highlands, with barks.
Margaret, Dickſon, from Kircudbright, with meal.
Mary, M'Intyre, from Oban, with barks.
Janet, Clouſton, from London, in ballaſt.

SAILED,

May 31. Betſy, Kerr, for Liverpool, with goods.
June 1. Amelia, Johnſton, for Dublin, with ditto.
Two Friends, ——, for Belfaſt, with ditto.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 3. Active; Jamieſon, from Borrowſtounneſs, for Glaſgow, ſundries.
Peggy, Alexander, from Alloa, with tyles.
Leith Packet, Foord, from Leith, with grain.

SAILED,

Williams, Feathers, for St Dsvid's, in ballaſt.
Diſpatch, Burgeſs, for Borrowſtounneſs, ditto.
John and Eſther, Norrey, for Alloa, ditto.
Nelly, Bachop, and Iſobel and Chriſtian, ditto.

SHIRE OF EDINBURGH.

THERE is to be held, a General Meeting of the Commiſſioners of Supply, and Truſtees for the Turnpike-roads of the ſhire of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 12th day of June inſtant, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Seſſion-houſe, Edinburgh. And, as the gentlemen who lodged their names at the Sheriff-clerk's Office as intitled to be added to the nomination of Commiſſioners of Supply for the ſaid ſhire are now included in the nomination lately received, this notice is therefore given to them, that ſuch of them as intend to act as Commiſſioners of Supply for ſaid ſhire may attend the above General Meeting, in order to qualify themſelves for acting, by taking the oaths to Government.

At the ſame time and place, there will be a Meeting of the Truſtees for putting in execution the Turnpike-Acts for the ſhire of Edinburgh, at which Meeting the following Tolls and Duties are to be ſet in tack, by way of public roup, viz. the Tolls and Duties payable to the Truſtees of the poſt-road diſtrict, and collected at Abbay Hill or Jock's Lodge, for one year from and after the 20th day of June inſtant; and the Tolls and Duties payable to the Truſtees of Cramond Diſtrict, and collected at the turnpike gates and bars erected at Kirkbrachead, Brougton Loan, and North Leith, and the croſs-bar erected near Stockbridge Mills, either jointly or ſeparately, as ſhall appear moſt proper, and that for one year from and after the firſt day of July next.

N. B. The Juſtices of the Peace of the ſhire of Edinburgh at their Quarter Seſſions are to meet the ſame time and place.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

SUCH of the Creditors of DAVID CAMPBELL, late writer to the ſignet, as have not already produced their grounds of debts, and oaths upon the verity thereof, *are requeſted*, on or before the 1ſt of Auguſt next, to lodge the ſame in the hands of Mr William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, ſole arbiter named by the creditors for dividing the fund; or in the hands of Ludovick Grant junior, writer in Edinburgh; otherwiſe the arbiter will then proceed to divide the funds amongſt ſuch creditors as have produced their grounds of debt, and oaths upon the verity thereof:—Of which this public intimation is given, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of JAMES ROBERTSON and CO. and ALEXANDER ROBERTSON merchants in Portſoy, are requeſted to give in to William Reid in Portſoy, factor appointed by the Truſtees for Meſſ. Robertſon's Creditors, or to George Andrew writer in Edinburgh, exact notes of their debts, ſpecifying in what manner the ſame are ſeverally conſtituted; and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of Meſſ. Robertſon, are deſired forthwith to pay what they reſpectively owe to Mr Reid, who is authoriſed by the Truſtees, to grant diſcharges thereof, as the Truſtees and their factor will be under the neceſſity of proceeding in the way of legal diligence, againſt all ſuch as neglect or delay to pay up their debts.

A deed of acceſſion to Meſſ. Robertſon's truſt-diſpoſition being now prepared, and duplicates of it lodged with Mr Reid and Mr Andrew, the creditors are requeſted, either by themſelves or their doers, properly authoriſed, to ſubſcribe this deed, in order that as ſoon as poſſible the neceſſary ſteps may be taken by the Truſtees and their factor, for diſpoſing of Meſſ. Robertſon's ſubjects, recovering the debts due to them, and diſtributing the proceeds among their Creditors.

Not to be repeated.

HOUSES TO BE LET,

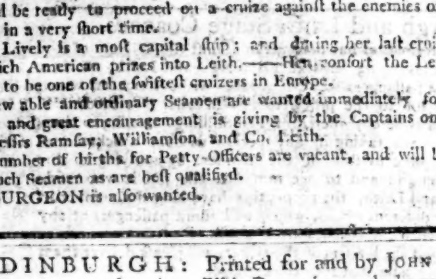
And entered to immediately:

THREE genteel LODINGS to the ſtreet, in Campbell's Land, Canongate, oppoſite to Lady Milton's Lodging, all well lighted; with or without Coach-houſes and Stables.

Apply to Meſſrs William Hamilton and Son, upholſterers, Canongate, or Mr John Roſe grocer, a little below the entry to Campbell's land, who will direct to the lodgings, and inform as to particulars.

N. B. The above Lodgings, and another in ſame land, to be SOLD on reaſonable terms.

SEAMEN WANTED.



THE LIVELY Privateer, WILLIS MACHELL Commander, mounting 20 carriage guns; and the LEVERET Privateer, J. DICKSON Commander, mounting 12 guns,—are now in LEITH ROAD, and will be ready to proceed on a cruize againſt the enemies of Great Britain in a very ſhort time.

The Lively is a moſt capital ſhip; and during her laſt cruize ſent three rich American prizes into Leith.——Her conſort the Leveret is known to be one of the ſwifteſt cruizers in Europe.

A few able and ordinary Seamen are wanted immediately for theſe veſſels, and great encouragement is giving by the Captains on board, and Meſſrs Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co. Leith.

A number of births for Petty-Officers are vacant, and will be filled with ſuch Seamen as are beſt qualified.

A SURGEON is alſo wanted.

ABBAY-HILL TOLL TO BE LET.

A TACK of the TOLLS and CUSTOMS collected on the poſt-road at the Abbay-hill, for one year from and after the twentieth day of June inſtant, is to be expoſed to public roup, before the Truſtees for the Turnpike Roads of the county of Edinburgh, at their general meeting to be held within the Parliament Houſe, on Wedneſday the 12th day of June inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon.

The articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of George Zeigler, at the Sheriff Clerk's office.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By authority of the Court of Seſſion,

THERE is to be expoſed to ſale, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 9th day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

I. The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh and regality of Dunfermline, and ſheriffdom of Fife.

Theſe Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the ſtock, after all deductions, is proven to be — l. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Excluſive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, — 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of theſe lands is — 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of ſtock and teind, — l. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The proven value of the free ſtock of theſe lands, excluſive of lime-quarry, is twenty-five years purchaſe;—of the quarry, eight years purchaſe; and of the free teind, five years purchaſe;—extending the total value and upſet price of theſe lands of Southfodd and pertinents to 6398 l. 3 s. 11 d. 11-12ths Sterling.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the pariſh of Coupar, and ſhire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of theſe lands to the ſuperior is two-pence Sterling, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each ſingular ſucceſſor.—The valued rent of theſe lands is 264 l. Scots, and the proven value and upſet price of the ſuperiority 70 l. Sterling.

N. B. *This Superiority, along with the lands of Southfodd, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Fife.*

III. The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Ettrick and ſheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of theſe lands, ſtock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof 2100 l. Sterling, at which they are to be expoſed.

IV. THAT INCLOSURE conſiſting of fifteen acres, and ſix falls of ground in the fields of Inverеſk, commonly called the Weſter Fore-Brae, with the teind-ſheaves and pertinents of the ſame, lying within the pariſh of Inverеſk, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, ſtock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof at twenty-four years purchaſe, extends to 741 l. 3 s. 6 d. Sterling.

V. THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE in the city of Edinburgh, being the top-ſtorey of the large ſtone tenement upon the north ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh, and fronting the ſame, entering by the ſcale ſtairs in the head of Craig's Cloſe, with the whole garrets, cellars, and others thereto belonging, holding burgage, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Thomſon grocer. The proven yearly rent whereof is 30 l. Sterling, valued at 270 l. Sterling, at which price the ſame is to be ſet up.

The articles of roup, &c. will be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alexander Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion.

SALE OF LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE, AND HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th of July next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, in the following Lots, *viz.*

LOT I.

The LANDS of WOODSIDE, and Part of the Barony of TORWOODHEAD, lying ſouth and eaſt of the Torwood, as deſcribed in the title-deeds, with the teinds, part-age and vicarage thereof; with the manſion-houſe, called *Dunbar-houſe*, offices, garden, orchard, pigeon cott, and whole parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. Theſe lands are of a rich ſoil, low rented, and very improveable. The grounds around the houſe, conſiſting of about 150 acres (let from year to year for paſture) are all completely incloſed and ſubdivided, and the fences in good repair, and having been laid down rich, and lain long in graſs, will produce heavy crops, and bring a high rent when broke up. There is coal on theſe lands, and a great deal of planting, conſiſting of oak, aſh, elm, beech, and other foreſt trees, in the moſt thriving condition, part of which are full grown.

The manſion-houſe and offices are in good order, and fit to accommodate a large family. The garden, orchard, and pleaſure ground, are all well ſtocked with the very beſt kinds of fruit-trees and flowering ſhrubs. The ſituation is pleaſant and commodious, being near the great turnpike road leading from Edinburgh to Stirling, within three miles of the river Forth, the like diſtance from Falkirk, and two miles from the Great Canal and harbour of Carron Shore, and commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect of that rich and highly cultivated country lying on both ſides of the Forth. Theſe lands hold partly of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification, and partly of ſubjects-ſuperior, for payment of ſmall feu-duties. The free rent, after all deductions, is 408 l. 12 s. 1 d. 10 d.

Lot II. The Lands and Barony of PLEAN, as deſcribed in the title-deeds, lying north of the Torwood, on both ſides the turnpike road, with the teinds and pertinents.

Theſe lands are extenſive, and partly incloſed with ſtone-dykes, hedges, and ſtripes of planting, and very improveable. They abound in coal, lime, iron, and free ſtone. They march with the lands of Bannockburn on the weſt, and on boring, the ſame ſeam of coal that is now wrought on the Bannockburn eſtate, has been diſcovered in this, twenty fathoms below the ſurface. This coal is four feet thick, and of an excellent quality; and there is a ſecond ſeam below that, not ſo thick.

About the middle of the eſtate are two ſeams of coal of the ſame thickneſs, the crop of the upper one having been wrought 15 fathoms below the ſurface; and as the ground declines to the eaſt, it will be eaſy to drain this coal.

There are two oak coppice woods on this eſtate, of conſiderable extent, beſides a good deal of planted trees, all completely incloſed with ſtone dykes ſo high as to defend from ſheep. And as theſe woods are now ready for cutting, they will be ſold this ſeaſon. Theſe lands afford two freehold qualifications. They will be expoſed together, or in two diviſions, as ſeparated by the turnpike road, as purchaſers ſhall incline. The free rent, after all deductions, is 468 l. 15 s. 4 d.; but conſiderable riſes of rent are ſtipulated by the current tacks for crop 1783, and after crops.

The whole tenants of this eſtate pay their rent regularly; and very conſiderable riſes will be got on the expiry of the current tacks.

Lot III. That large LODGING on the weſt ſide of New-ſtreet, Canongate, preſently poſſeſſed by Captain Church-hill, with the back ground thereto belonging, with a ſervitude on the area to the eaſt of ſaid ſtreet, that nothing ſhall be erected thereon beyond the height of the preſent parapet wall. This tenement was lately built and finiſhed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner.

The progreſs of writs, conditions of ſale, rentals, tacks, &c. are in the hands of James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh; and copies of the rentals &c. are in the hands of James Henderſon writer in Falkirk; to either of whom any perſon inclining a private bargain of any part of the ſubjects, may apply.

The gardener at Dunbar-houſe will ſhow the grounds.

AN EXECUTIONER WANTED.

THE Office of EXECUTIONER for the Burgh of JEDBURGH being preſently vacant, and the Magiſtrates of that burgh conſidering it neceſſary to have that office filled up, give this public notice, That any perſon inclining to accept thereof, may apply to the Town-clerk of the burgh, betwixt and the 20th of June current, who will make them acquainted with the ſalary, and emoluments belonging thereto, which are pretty conſiderable.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup and ſale, within the houſe of Patrick Kellie vintner in Creetoun, on Friday the 21ſt day of June inſt. between the hours of twelve and two afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Lands of CRAIGNOOK, lying in the pariſh of Kirkmabreck, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. Theſe lands conſiſt of 256 acres or thereby, whereof there are about 50 acres of good arable and meadow land; the reſt is chiefly hilly, and good ſheep-paſture. The old rent, for many years, was 20 l. 16 s. 10 d.—the preſent free rent is 25 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup will be ſeen in the hands of Robert Ferguſon writer in Wigton, and the progreſs of writs in the hands of Alexander Abercrombie writer to the ſignet. James Macburnie tenant in Cuil, near Creetoun, will ſhow the lands.

N. B. For the encouragement of purchaſers, the upſet price will be 400 l. Sterling.

ESTATE IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 8th of Auguſt next, at ſix in the afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of LONGFORMACUS, with the teinds of the ſame, and patronage of the pariſh of Longformacus; alſo, the Lands of DRONSHIEL; all lying in the pariſh of Longformacus, and ſhire of Berwick; the yearly rent whereof is about 420 l. Sterling.

There is a handſome modern manſion-houſe on the eſtate, with ſuitable office-houſes, and a conſiderable quantity of natural wood, planting, and policy, in a thriving condition, and the tenants houſes in good repair. The eſtate conſiſts of about 1800 Scots acres, very improveable, within ſix meaſured miles of Dunſe, and well ſituated for ſport of all kinds. The barony holds blench of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of Parliament. The Lands of Dronſhiel hold blench of a ſubject.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with a judicial rental, and a plan of the eſtate, with the articles of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet.

Thomas Dunn, grieve at Raithall, will ſhow the ground, manſion-houſe, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon the 25th day of July 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTERCAIRN and others, lying within the pariſhes of Fettercairn and Fordun, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this eſtate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlots bear, and 451 l. 12 s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn, Craigniſhoun, Goſſelie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 1962 l. Scots, which may be eaſily ſplit into above four votes or freeholds.

Moſt of the farms on the eſtate are ſet in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them enclоſed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good free-ſtone quarry in the heart of the eſtate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly ſupplied with lime for manure; unwrought limeſtone alſo appears in ſeveral other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many ſtreams running through them, and have abundance of firing from the inexhauſtible moſſes upon the eſtate. The hill farms have moſt extenſive paſture for black cattle and ſheep, and thoſe below are cloſe rich corn fields, of excellent and grateful ſoil, and well drained by ditches lately caſt for that purpoſe. If a purchaſer inclines, he may immediately incloſe and plant above 120 acres of muir-ground of Luttermuir, which lie at preſent unoccupied, and on which none of the tenants have any ſervitude or right of paſturage.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleaſantly ſituated in the middle of the eſtate, about two miles ſouth of the Grampian hills, which abound with all manner of game. The proprietors have not reſided on the eſtate for many years paſt; the houſe, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in conſtant repair, ſo that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's reſidence. The garden conſiſts of about two acres of ground, incloſed with a good wall, and is well ſtored with fruit-trees. There is about 13 acres of well-grown and fenced planting near the houſe, of fir, aſh, and beech, from 25 to 30 years old. If the proprietor ſhould chuſe to reſide at the houſe of Fettercairn, which, for the uſe of keeping conſtant fires in it, is at preſent poſſeſſed by the gardener, he has open for his natural poſſeſſion the garden and about eight acres, ſet to the gardener only from year to year; and he may alſo have 22 acres of excellent incloſed ground in the field called The Callender, adjoining to the houſe, upon giving a years warning to the preſent tenants.

The houſe of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market towns of Montroſe and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good.

The rental of the lands, progreſs of the title-deeds, and conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh, Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Profeſſor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will ſhow the grounds.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT.

THERE is to be Sold, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon the 11th of July 1782, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills,

The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully deſcribed in former advertiſements, conſiſting of—

Lot I.—The Lands of HUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOWKHALL (excluſive of the coalliaries and iron-ſtone), and alſo about ſixty acres of thriving plantations, eighteen years old, and a parcel of grown wood hedge-rows. This lot is alſo to contain about ninety-three acres of the lands of Pittencrieff.

Lot II.—The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than theſe ninety-three acres, with the conſtabulary and baillie houſe, and area in the abbey of Dunfermline, ground for feuing, and wood, under a reverſion of the coal and iron-ſtone in theſe lands.

Lot III.—The whole COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots (under the exceptions and with the privileges mentioned in former advertiſements). With this lot there will be alſo expoſed the Harbour of Bruchaven, Coal-ſolds, Warehouſes, &c.; and, for the conveniency of the purchaſer, the Farm of Weſter Roſſyth, with the Tacks of the Lands of Windylaw, and Miniſter of Inverkeithing's Glebe, which ſeveral lands are adjacent to the coalliaries.

Lot V.—The elegant and commodious MANSION-HOUSE of HERMITAGE, and offices, gardens, timber, &c. and two ſmall inclоſures; as alſo ſeveral other parks of the lands of Hermitage, in ſeparate lots.

Lot VI.—A TACK of the Farm of HILTOUN, in the barony of Roſſyth and county of Fife, for twenty-ſix years after Martinmas 1781.

Lot VII.—A TACK of the lands of BANTASKINE, in Stirlingſhire, of which there are ten years to run after Martinmas 1781.

A more accurate deſcription of theſe ſubjects will be found in former advertiſements, particularly in this paper of the 14th of July laſt, in the Mercury of the ſame date, and in the Advertiſer of the 6th July laſt. The upſet prices ſhall be inſerted in ſubſequent advertiſements. Such, however, as with to mean time to be informed of particulars, will pleaſe apply to William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet, in whoſe hands, or at the office of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of ſeſſion, the articles of ſale, title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the eſtates will be ſeen.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtate at Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Main, gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and ſold at their Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday.—The price as follows: *viz.* 4d. 6 d. [illegible] 40 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-houſe, and a ſingle paper 3 d.